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Chinese Communists

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F FOLLOWING REPORT WAS PREVIOUSLY

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- On 15 February a Soviet delegation headed by General Lakodikov started negotiations with the Chinese Communist Foreign Ministry; on 1 March negotiations were still going on. The Chinese are demanding either membership in the United Nations or the return of Taiwan. The Chinese stand is that the invasion of Taiwan might provoke the United States to extend the war to Manchuria and other China areas. The Chinese also feel that the United States would have trouble convincing the British Commonwealth countries, especially India, to go to war against China and that the United States would not declare war against China without the support of the British Commonwealth.
- The Chinese consider the conquest of Taiwan the first Communist objective and that its conquest would have a dire effect on Japanese-American relations. The Chinese reiterate that the Sino-Soviet treaty provides that China will be solely responsible for Manchuria after the Sino-Japanese treaty is concluded.<sup>1</sup> The Soviet delegate stated that the Chinese should not think of the conquest of Taiwan, industrial development, or the liberation of Indochina until after a big-three meeting of the USSR, the United Kingdom, and the United States. He said that the Yalta decisions are being used to stall United States moves in the Far East, and Moscow is considering making public the announcement that the USSR wants to revise the Yalta agreement so as to attract the United States and the United Kingdom. Then overall Asian problems would be discussed and North Korean and Chinese claims would be pushed by the USSR.

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3. The second point in the negotiations is the Korean war and Soviet political tactics in the United Nations organizations. The Soviet delegate stated [redacted] and that the Panmunjom talks must be indefinitely delayed to enable India and other Asiatic nations to press for the inclusion of the Korean peace talks in the United Nations agenda. India might suggest a big three conference to be held in Moscow. The USSR is anxious to discuss all Asian problems in connection with the peace talks.<sup>2</sup>

4. The third point of the negotiations concerns the Allied Power for the Liberation of Asia<sup>3</sup>. The Soviet delegate stated that the [redacted] will be controlled by Generals Sokolovsky and Lakodikov but policy decisions will be a joint effort directed from Peiping. The Soviets plan to send [redacted] seasoned Communists, from the USSR to Manchuria. The forces of Ho Chi Minh will be directed by a joint operations board with Soviet and Chinese representation.<sup>4</sup> About 300 Chinese Communist officers who formerly served in the 4 Field Army are directing front-line operations in Indochina. Some elements of the 4 Field Army are moving to Kwangsi. CHOU Pao-chung, former Manchurian underground leader against the Japanese and organizer of Chinese Communist and Korean united forces after the liberation in 1945, is one of the top aides to Ho Chi Minh. Delegates of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam stationed permanently in Peiping will be granted formal diplomatic recognition in the future.

1. [redacted] Comment. For a report [redacted] on the possible fate of Manchuria, [redacted]

2. [redacted] Comment. Diplomatic circles in Peiping are in general agreement that Molotov must be successful in bringing all Asian problems into the peace talks since the Kremlin is becoming increasingly impatient with him and the Far East Department of the Soviet Foreign Office.

3. [redacted] Comment. A report on the formation of an Allied Liberation Power for Asia was made [redacted] in August 1951. [redacted]

4. [redacted] Comment. A so-called United War Bureau was established on 26 January under the direction of the Asian Cominform to direct Communist activities in Indochina and Malaya, [redacted]

[redacted] Comment. [redacted] the following officials attended a reception in Peiping commemorating the fourth anniversary of the North Korean Government and Army on 8 February.

- a. General Lakodikov and seven officers of the Soviet Embassy, Peiping. Possibly Lakodikov is reported in error for Kotov, Soviet military attache in Peiping.
- b. Generals CHOU Pao-chung and YANG Li-shan (陽立山) and many officials of the Chinese Foreign Office. YANG Li-shan may be in error for YANG Li-san, commander of the Chinese Communist Rear Service, Peiping.
- c. Generals T'LEN Po (田波) and CHEN Fu-lin (陳夫立), representing the Chinese Communists in Korea.
- d. North Korean representatives of the Joint Chinese Communist-North Korean Defense Board in Peiping, including the chairman, SIM Kuk-chin (沈國鎮); Board Members YI Ch'un-am (李春岩), KIM Chong-kwang (sic) (金貞三), and YI Yong-kol (李永杰); military team, chief, PAK Il-u (朴一鵬) and PAK Hyo-il (朴孝一); and representatives of the Ministry of Social Security.

[redacted] Comment. PAK Il-u is described [redacted] as former Minister of Internal Affairs, but according to information available [redacted] he still holds this position.

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